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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British counsel asked the Tribunal of Arbitration to make certain findings in regard to seizures and searches in Behring Sea; the American counsel submitted a counterproposition. —— The Britannia won the first of the races sailed off Dover; the Valkyrie was disabled. === The conference of Irish Members of Parliament rescinded its resolution about The Freeman's Journal," and consequently Mr. Sexton will not leave the Commons. - Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Domestic.-The evidence given by Lizzie Borden at the coroner's inquest at Fall River was excluded in her trial at New-Bedford. Evans and Sontag, the California outlaws, had an encounter with officers in which Sontag was seriously wounded and captured. === The Infanta again visited the World's Fair; ex-President Class Day exercises were held at Princeton.

Major-General Schofield delivered the diplomas to ent policy.

the will of the country it will initiate a differdid before them, but their cities and the wealth which makes their comforts and civilization Harrison was also a visitor to the Exposition. the members of the graduating class at West Point: ex-Secretary Fairchild made the address to the cadets. The coroner's inquest into gun; in the excitement of the proceedings threats

of lynching were made against Colonel Ainsworth. City and Suburban,-Captain F. J. Higginson, who was relieved of the command of the United States cruiser Atlanta, arrived here yesterday. === Dr. C. N. Hoagland, of Brooklyn, made generous offer to the medical societies of Brook-- Winners at Morris Park: Appomattox, Sir Walter, Milan, Lidgerwood, Astoria and Sir Arthur. === The Republican Club entertained the Executive Committee of the County Commit tee at dinner. === The Briggs case was brought up again in the New-York Presbytery. == New-York defeated Louisville at baseball, 13 3; Brooklyn won from Cincinnati 14 to 13. Stocks were heavy under realizations and closed down 1 per cent or over. Money firm at 6a7 per cent. There was a slight recovery in foreign excharge, although the market was irregular.

The Weather: Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday; Highest, 75; lowest, 65; average, 67 1-2.

The Rapid Transit Commission, the status of which is not unlike that of Mahomet's coffin, seems to be preparing to hold another meeting to-day. If the members who resigned consent to meet Mr. Starin again, it will be a virtual admission that their conduct in resigning was a bold piece of bluff. It is possible, but unlikely, that something worth while will be accomplished if another meeting takes place. The chief thing demonstrated by the Commission thus far is its inability to accomplish that at which it was supposed to be aiming. If it proceeds with its work at will be only to prove anew that it is unable to meet the demands of the community. In respect of such rapid transft as the city needs we are just where we were when the law creating the Commission was

Secretary Carlisle, so a Washington dispatch says, takes much interest in the investigation which Dunn, Magone & Co. are making at the Custom House in this city, and is "determined that it shall be thorough and complete." Mr. Carlisle must have queer ideas about thoroughness and completeness, or else he has been sadly misled by his advisers. The investigation borders on a roaring farce. There is no pretence of fairness about it. By the terms under which the commissioners are acting it must of necessity be incomplete, since it is confined to the four years of Republican administration. Secretary Carlisle's unintended humor will be appreciated by everybody but himself and the 'investigators."

Lord Salisbury is a resourceful and able man but Americans at least will be inclined to think that he has gone out of his way needlessly in making use of the recent Washington disaster to point an argument against Home Rule. To his mind Mr. Gladstone is pursuing the same foolish and fatal course as that of the men engaged in digging under the building which llapsed, and if the Premier keeps on undermining the Empire he will bring the entire Imperial edifice crashing in ruins on the heads

such assaults upon it.

Seme people have found fault with Lizzie Borden because of the Ettle emotion displayed by her, despite the trying experiences she is undergoing. Her self-control, which approaches stolidity, is phenomenal, but it is doubtless the normal outgr with of the conditions of her life and inheritance. Ye-terday, however, she wept, not passionately, but so quietly as searcely to attract notice, when the court rendered a decision strongly in her favor. Whatever may be said in her behalf by her lawyers, it is certain that she has no intention of aiding her cause by appeals to the sympathies of the

The proceedings yesterday at the inquest on the victims of the Washington tragedy were extraordinary. They would have been remarkable even without the outbreak against Colonel Ainsworth, which disclosed the depth and intensity of the feeling against him as the man responsible for endangering the lives of many clerks and bringing a score or more to their death. His presence with a lawyer at the inquest showed that he appreciates the position in which he finds himself placed. That the clerks were in abject terror of their chief was testified to by more than one, and it is extremely significant that Secretary Lamont deemed it necessary to send a letter assuring the clerks that they would not jeopard their places by testifying without restraint at the

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

There is little doubt that if Congress were now in session it would make some provision for the victims of the disaster at Washington. At least we trust that this assumption does not impute to a majority of members a stronger sense of justice than they feel. It must be that they are now deeply impressed, wherever they may be, by the consciousness that their neglect of reasonable appeals, often and fervently urged, has had disgraceful and tragical consequences. It is possible that some of those who have posed as economists and "watchdogs of the Treasury" would still venture to maintain that miserable pretence, and even carry their customary opposition to supplying the plain requirements of a decent public service to the extreme of resisting the claims which a dreadful catastrophe has established. But if there are such members of Congress we cannot believe that they would be able, at such a time as this, to control the action of that body. There is, however, some danger that before Congress reassembles the profound impression which has been produced may fade away, and the public opinion which would now demand the prompt enactment of a liberal measure of relief lose its force. It is a duty to prevent, if the "Billion-Dollar Congress," possible, such a seeming acquiescence in the results of a shameful policy.

The country obviously owes to the injured and to the families of the dead whatever reparation for their grievous afflictions can be rendered by practical, pecuniary help. The citizens of Washington are generously supplying the necessities of the moment, but such assistance can be only temporary. There are doubtless many cases which will call for permanent relief, and there is no excuse upon which it can be decently withheld. The country owes likewise to the employes of the Government who have hitherto escaped the fate to which times as large. Reckening half the thousands of them have long been exposed a guarantee of future safety. We do not believe ulation to be governed and half against the that a majority of the citizens of the United States approve the parsimony which condemns their public servants to perform the work of Government under conditions of peril and discomfort. The men in Congress who have succeeded in imposing and maintaining these conditions illustrate thereby their own narrow intelligence and selfish purposes. They do not judiciary, the agricultural service, all are more reflect popular sentiment. They have had their day-truly a long and discreditable one. If defending lives. The inhabitants can fly from Congress at its coming session is responsive to the seashore when invasion comes, as savages

A POINT FOR LIZZIE BORDEN.

The argument in the Borden murder trial respecting the admissibility of the prisoner's testimony before the inquest tended to create public sympathy for her. The procedure of the magistrate and police at Fall River in practically compelling this distracted girl, who had been drugged with morphine for a week by her physician, to answer the questions of a skilful lawyer strongly prejudiced against her, has been sharply criticised by law journals as discreditable and a burlesque on justice. The Court by excluding the testimony has expressed without reserve its disapproval of methods not in accord with common law rights. That is a righteous decision. Under the circumstances of the inquest the witness suspected by the police of a most atrocious crime was virtually forced to incriminate herself by testimony which was self-contradictory and at variance with many of the replies which she had previ ously made to the police and to neighbors. The admission of this compulsory testimony would have been nothing less than an outrage upon the genius of common law.

Ex-Governor Robinson's argument in reply to

Mr. Moody's apologies for an indefensible and immoral procedure was an impassioned appeal for justice and fair play. He contemptuously brushed aside the technicalities of the law books. He described the harrowing position of this unprotected, distracted girl, surrounded as she was day after day with spies and constables bent upon "working up" as strong a case as possible against her. She was brought into court practically under arrest, a warrant having previously been sworn out against her. That warrant was held back in order that the effort might be made to entangle her in contradictions and to squeeze incriminating statements out of her. Her eloquent defender properly characterized it not as an inquest, but as a trap for "catching her" and "doing her up." She was not allowed free access to counsel, nor admonished that she had an inalienable right to hold her tongue and thereby to avoid incriminating herself. There could have been no reasonable doubt that if her situation and her common law privileges had been explained to her she would have said nothing. Testimony obtained from her by such reprehensible methods ought not to be used against her. It was compulsory, and that is enough to condemn it. When the effect of repeated doses of opium in clouding her mind is considered there is an additional reason for barring it out. Mr. Moody reférred to his opponent's argument as "mag nflicent, but not law." Apart from all quib bling over statutes and decisions, it was common justice and good sense.

While the Massachusetts bench and bar have appeared to very great advantage in this extraordinary and deeply interesting trial, as much cannot be said in favor of the police work and the preliminary stages of presecution. The officers whose duty it was to make a thorough examination of the house after the discovery f the murders have been convicted of incompetency and carelessness by their own testimony. If their work had been intelligently of the Liberal party. This may be ingenious, conducted, there would have been no dis-but it is far-fetched. The comparison is inapt crepancies respecting bolts and locks, hatchets

no suspicious amplification of the prisener's explanations as previously reported by the same witnesses; and the light blue dress with its paint or blood spots would have been discovered on the first day instead of being loft where it could be destroyed at leisure. The masshals and police seem to have been convinced from the first day that Lizzie Borden alone could have murdered her stepmother and father. They devoted their energies to the business of making out a case against her, but apparently did not know how to go about it. They waited for her to give them cues. and even then failed to discover her in the act of burning the gown. In their desperation they had recourse to processes at once inquisi-

torial and coercive. It was at that point that they clearly and unwarrantably placed themselves outside the limits of justice and law. It was their duty to discover the murderer, but they had no right to drag facts out of the helpless, half-crazed woman, whom they had under their eyes and against whom they had sworn out a warrant. Inscrutable as was the murder mystery, Lizzie Borden had the supreme right to be accounted innocent until her guilt could be proved, and the attempt to compel her to incriminate herself was a want n outrage upon law and morals. Whatever may be the final result of the trial, one moral may be drawn at once and sharply emphasized. The police in their zeal to make out a case when confronted with public clamor and criticism must never convert the legitimate processes of espionage and detective skill into measures of persecution and injustice. The law is not a rack for torturing and incriminating those accused of crime. It is a shield for the protection of innocence as well as a sword for punishing guilt.

KILLED BY DEMAGOGUES. The search at Washington for the responsible cause of the calamity by which many were killed or maimed is in one sense entirely unnecessary. Holmanism slaughtered the victims. They were murdered or crippled by that indecent spirit of niggardliness which has been so long fostered for selfish or partisan ends by some demagogues. Adequate appropriations for the public service would have resulted long ago in safer and better quarters than those which have been so often condemned, and which the unhappy clerks had come to regard with constant dread. This is so obvious that it seems unnecessary to say it, and yet for the sake of the lesson which it teaches the nature and cause of the disaster should not be lightly passed. It was not an accident. It was a slaughter by the demagogues who seek to serve themselves and their party by shouting economy on all untit occasions and shricking about

It is time that Americans should muster a little common sense in considering the expenditures of their Government. During the last thirty-three years the population has more than doubled, and the wealth of the country has increased more than fourfold. The duties of the Government necessarily depend in large degree upon the property to be protected as well as upon the number of lives to be cared for. In 1860 the expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest and pensions and payments on public debt, were about \$59,000,000. year they were about \$187,000,000, or three expense in 1860 against the popproperty to be protected, the rate would be less than \$1 for each inhabitant and about \$2 for each \$1,000 of property. At the same ratio now the annual expenditure would be more than \$200,000,000. Navies and armies, the control of Indians, the consular service, the mail service at home and abroad, the land office, the largely employed in defending property than in possible require steel cruisers, forts and guns In some proportion to the riches of the prize to be guarded must always be the cost of defending it against a spoiler.

But if wealth needs defence, wealth can also pay for defence. Ability to pay is in proportion to dollars and not in proportion to lives With \$15,000,000,000 of wealth in 1860 the country paid for its government about \$4 for every \$1,000. To-day, with \$65,000,000, 000 of wealth, a like expenditure would be \$260,000,000, instead of \$187,-600,000 now paid. Indeed, the ability of the people to pay has increased in far greater ratio because the average earnings of the people have more than doubled besides the increase in accumulated wealth. It will be said that interest and pensions and payments on public debt are improperly offitted from the comparison. Not so, because these are costs of a Civil War in which the existence of the Nation was assailed and victoriously maintained. The Nation pays and ought to pay willingly for that inestimable service, but that payment does not in any way affect the cost of the other services which government continuously renders, nor the need of those services, nor the necessity of making them adequate to the growing needs of the Nation.

THE KINGS COUNTY REAPPORTIONMENT. The Supervisors of Kings County have concocted another apportionment, by which they hope to make certain the election of sixteen Democratic Assemblymen out of a possible eighteen. Their party leaders, who have been giving a great deal of anxious thought to this matter since the Court of Appeals upset the previous gerrymander, are supposed to be well satisfied with the job which the Supervisors have turned out. They were exceedingly irritated and offended with the Court for overruling inferior tribunals and putting them to the trouble of doing over again under considerable disadvantages a piece of work which perfectly illustrated their political morality and accomplished their political purposes. The decision against the monumental gerrymander of last year, creating districts which varied in population from 30,000 to 100,000, was pretty rigid and vigorous. It was no easy task to produce an equally satisfactory result by other means and at the same time keep within the letter of a troublesome law. But now that the labor is past they look upon the issue and pronounce it good. The Supervisors and the bosses are prepared to receive the congratulations of their fellow-Democrats.

It is probable that the Court of Appeals will have to consider this apportionment also in due course. Its genius consists in a complicated and artful division of wards, and Kings County Republicans are disposed to contend that this is unlawful, notwithstanding the fact that the districts show a reasonable equality of population. Experience has proved, and perhaps never more conclusively than during the last two or three years, that it is unsafe for laymen to forecast the operations of the judicial mind. and we refrain from even a surmise as to the opinion of the courts in case this matter comes before them for review. But it is to be hoped

and ineffective. Home Rule can easily survive and broken handles; there would have been is desirable to have the law governing apportionments established firmly at all points.

In the mean time it is proper, and may not be unprofitable, to consider that the Kings County Supervisors and their mentors have been solicitous only to avoid by as narrow a margin as possible the danger of having their work annulled again. Their obligation to make a really fair apportionment has apparently never entered their minds. It might have been supposed, if there had not been so much evidence to the contrary, that they would derive considerable satisfaction from doing their work in such a manner as to earn the approbation of honest men of all parties. They have evidently preferred to gain credit with the Democratic organization for a clever performance of the kind to which their party leaders have devoted all their skill and energy in recent years. And, all things considered, perhaps their preference is not surprising. They have seen rascality succeed and their party apparently strengthened by it, and have noted the fact that the instruments employed for the purpose are honored and prosperous. We do not believe that political immorality pays "in the long run," but we must acknowledge that the run which it is now having is not so brief as it might have been expected to be. We confidently believe that it will come to an end sooner or later, but Democratic bosses undoubtedly have some excuse for thinking that it will last long enough to make their political fortunes.

THE SILVER CANVASS.

Less than one year ago the Democratic National Convention adopted a platform in which the party formally and solemnly resolved that "We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of its supporters as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal." Is there any doubt about the meaning of that? Any doubt about the impression it was intended to convey to the mind of the voter? What would any disindanger in the future which should make all of terested person, who was not familiar with the history of the party, its indifference to its promises and the ease with which it repudiated its engagements, say was the purpose of the authors of this resolution in case the veters should give them the power to repeal this act? Is there any ambiguity about it? Any chance for dodging its clear and manifest intent? Was it possible for any man opposed to the repeal honestly to vote for this resolution, defend and sustain it during the campaign, and ask voters to support the Democratic National ticket on the strength of it? Can any one who has done all this refuse to vote for the repeal and still claim to be an honest man? And what about the claim of a party that puts out such lures, and deliberately turns its back upon the record and refuses to fulfil its express engagement? How can any individual member of a party so involved maintain his claim to personal integrity? To ask a man so situated what he intends to do when the question comes up is an imputa- position. tion that a man of nice sense of honor would

And yet here are our two Democratic contemporaries, "The New-York Times" and "The New-York World," sending letters and telegrams all over the country, ransacking remote corners, chasing up wandering Democratic Congressmen to find out-what? Why, whether the men who solemnly resolved that the Silver Purchase act ought to be repealed, and went to the country on the strength of that resolve and the promise it implied, have any idea of voting for the repeal now that the people who trusted them have put it in their power to do it. With both branches of Congress in their hands absolutely and an Executive of their own ing Democratic newspapers shows how little faith they have in the party as an organized political force. The pains they have taken to gress indicate that they have no more confidence in the personal integrity of the leaders criticism or condemnation upon the Democratic members who in answer to their inquiries have l made the brazen confession that in spite of the Chicago resolution they do not propose to vote so considerable a number of the men elected to Congress on a platform demanding repeal of the Silver Purchase act have signified their intention to do as they agreed. The real question which these journals have been putting to the Democratic Congress is, "How many of you statesmen told the truth, and how many sere lying, when you told the voters that you and your party were in favor of the repeal of the Silver Purchase act?" And that is the question which will be answered when the returns are all in.

Meantime it is a fact of even greater significance that the President elected on this platform, believing that the law is mischievous in its operation and sincerely anxious for its repeal; believing, as he says, that it is responsible for the financial distress and business disturbances through which we have been passing, has not dared to call a Congress of his supporters together to carry out the promise of their platform, because of the certainty that they would repudiate it. Nor is that the worst, For the belief is general among Democrats as well as Republicans that the only way in which he can induce his party in Congress to fulfil the promise of the Chicago platform is by the use of official patronage, and that this is what he intends to do. This, it is generally understood, is the reason why a clean sweep has not been made already in all the offices. They are to be used for the purchase of votes on the silver question. And this is the outcome of the first three months of Democratic control. A fine lot of confidence operators, truly!

functory advice is given to college graduates; and probably they stand less in need of it than any other class in the community. Every old boy who revisits academic scenes is impressed with the fact that there is a marked improvement in the graduates, obvsically and intellectually, over college men of his own time. The colleges are not standing still. Educational processes are finer and more thorough every year. There is no such thing as academic degeneracy.

The logic of the evidence in the New-Bedford trial seems to be that Lizzie Borden couldn't have done it, but that nobody else could have done it. The jury deserve the sympathies of every one in the noble old commonwealth.

The Democratic grab for the Terre Haute Post office, which has attracted considerable attention as been rebuked by the Postoffice Department, which holds that the places of the Republican clerks, etc., must be filled from the eligible list, since the office came under the operation of the Civil Service rules on the day the examination was held. At the same time it is decided that the Republicans were guilty of "insubordination," and this offence seems to be regarded as a sufficient reason for their removal. This word must give the Democracy great joy. "Offensive partisanship" has hitherto been a sufficient reason for that it will be brought to their attention, for it | taking off a Republican's head, and many charges

thereof have been trumped up to meet certain conditions. Now "insubordination" can easily be alleged and proved in many cases, and places can in this way be found for the "hot and hungry" Democrats.

The venerable Charles Butler has done many things for which his fellow-citizens and towns men will remember him gratefully. His latest gift to Scarsdale and Greenburg, in the vicinity of which he has made his summer home for many years, is unique. It consists of a macadamized road and an iron bridge, the cost of which was shared with Mr. Butler by Mr. Welcome G. Hitch-One of the ancients declared that he had erected a monument more enduring than brass. Mr. Butler's gift will doubtless be as lasting as that metal; it will certainly be more useful.

Alfred M. Williams, who has written a life of Sam Houston, soon to be published, was for several years Editor of "The Providence Journal," and for many years previous one of its principal writers. Mr. Williams has given twenty years of study and reearch to this work. He had, furthermore, the ad search to this work. He had, inchermore, the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the subject of his hiography, and like him lived for several years in the Cherokee Nation, having been secretary of the First Congressional Assembly of that Nation. Mr. Williams was a Union soldier throughout the war, and was one of the heroes in the Port Hudson forlorn have.

The Duke of Newcastle's specialty in amateur photography is to secure portraits of rare wild animals in their native surroundings. He travels in quest of these with Gambier Bolton, a member of the Royal Geographical society, and well known as one of the most expert amateur photographers of animals in the world. The two are on their way from the World's Fair to California, where one of their chief objects is to photograph the big sen-lions on the clius, stealing up to them from off shore on a tug. They start for Honolulu this month.

Captain James B. Hatch, of Springfield, Mass., one of the lew surviving old salts of the palmy days of the American merchant marine, and now seventyseven years old, was on the ship with R. H. Dan when he made his voyage described in "Two Years

James J. Hill, the organizer of the Great Northern Railroad, the completion of which has just been celebrated, is said to passess cultivated tastes for things of an artistic nature. Long before he became a rich man he spent much money in indulging what might be called a secret passion for rare gems, of which he has now a large collection. He has also which he has now a large collection. He has also made a scrious study of modern art, and has a large and choice gallery of the works of modern painters. Mr. Hill is said to have been so averse to the prominence necessarily given him in the recent celebration that he tried to dissuade the citizens of St. Faul from carrying out their plans, and even offered a large donation for a public library if they woult dovote to such a purpose the amount spent in the Great Northern celebration.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, who has been attending the camp of the State National Guard, at Framingham, has tried his hend at the rifle range and proved himself an excellent shot.

Professor A. Haller, director of the Chemical Inwhen its game is played and victims trapped stitute of the Faculty of Science, of Nancy, France, and Dr. Marcel Bandouin, edibr-in-chief of the Archives de Chirurgie," visited Johns Hopkins University recently. The former gentleman is a delegate of the Minister of Public Instruction of France, and has been sent to investigate the system of education in this country. He is also a member of the International jury of awards at the Columbian Ex-

The late Nelson Sargent, of Denver, had the discity when it was a struggling little frontier village. Another distinction he had was that of literally sink-Another distinction be now was that of glerally silk-ing \$1,000,000 in Chicago land in 1873, the property proving to be swamp land of the least desirable kind. During his later years his venerable figure was known to everybody in Denver, even to the newly arrived "tenderfoot."

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Miss Amy Bradish and Edward J. Sanford, Jr., were married at noon yesterday at Ascension Church. Miss Bradish is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bradish, of this city, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Fraicis Upton Johnson. Mr. Sanford is a prominent young attorney, the son of Judge Sanford, of New-Haven, Conn. The best man was Henry T. natural, innocent, enjoyments of life. His back of Congress, the action of these two leading Democratic newspapers shows how little a perticoat of fluffy chiffon. The high bodice draped with old thread lace, an heirloom in the family, and on her wrist and at her throat were old get fresh expressions of opinion and avowals family jewels. Her veil was caught in front by a good society in Berlin as it is in Clapham. But it of intention from individual members of Con-Julia Chester Wells preceded the bride as maid of tanical-a thing so different from Puritan that honor. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, George Johnson Bradish, who gave her away. philological. The British Pharisee, whether he than in the honesty of the party as an organi- owing to the serious illness of the bridegroom's zation. And these two journals, passing no tather, only immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George B. Hopson, an uncle of the bride.

The wedding of Julian A. Hallock and Miss Eugenia Chicago resolution they do not propose to vote Smith took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at for repeal, profess to be encouraged because the home of the bride, No. 936 Lafayette-ave. Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert J. Kent, of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. Only relatives were present. The engagement of Miss Birdie Otis, the youngest

daughter of ex-Senator James Otis, to Frederick Edev.

of the banking firm of H. F. Hollins & Co., No. 15 Wall-st., has just been announced. Miss Otis was introduced into society in January, 1802, at her father's home in East Tenth-st. Her mother, who was Miss Ludhum, of this city, died about four years ago. Her sister, Mary, is the wife of Robert L. Charkson, of this city, and her other sister, Martha, in Nevember, 1891, was married in Paris to George Manree, a member of the banking firm of that name. Miss otis is at present with her father at his country place, "By-the-sea," at hellport, L. L., where they went two weeks ago. Mr. Edey is a member of the University, Union, Manhattan and New-York clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Baitimore, June 12 (Special)—The First Methodist Church was filled this evening with musical people and the students of the Woman's College to witness the wedding of Miss Florence Belle Cole, daughter of Mrs. Tamzon Weatherby Cole, to Pr. Joseph S. Shedoe, of the college faculty. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, president of the Woman's College, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Lewis Cole, sister of the bride, and the brides maids were Miss Alverda Weatherby and Miss Lucretia Statences of Eather Del. M. A. Mikkelsen of New.

W. H. HENRIQUES NOT OUT OF DANGER. W. H. Henriques, who was assaulted in a brutal his home at No. 04 Park ave. yesterday, but his Henriques and her daughter, Mrs. Neame, went to Police Headquarters before noon and had a long talk with Superintendent Byrnes, but the nature of the consultation was not disclosed. consultation was not disclosed.

Assistant District Afforney Martine said yesterday that Ellison would probably be indicted this week.

A WEAK CASE AGAINST MISS BORDEN. From The Philadelphia Press.

Unless the State strengthens its case materially this week, it will hardly have established enough of a case against Miss Borden for her to make a defence against.

A LESSON THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE WASTED. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.
There is some reason for satisfaction in the circumstance that at last the attention of the country is being directed to the condition of the Government printing office at the National Capital. One death trap, of which an Executive bureau was the tenant, has served to kill or to main many Government employes; and it is to be hoped that before another accident of the kind can occur measures will be taken to stop the present practice of using such ramshackle buildings for Government work.

THEY SEE DANGER AHEAD.

From The Toledo Blade.

A MATCH FOR THE BEST.

From The Hartford Courant,

From The Hartford Courant,
Our new battleship, the Massachusetts, isn't the
largest ship of its class in the world, nor yet the
specifiest; it wasn't designed nor desired that itshould be. It is not too big to get into our harbors. It is not going to distant waters in quest of
an enemy, and has no call or need to run away
from anything siteat. In battery and armor it is
a match for the best battleship in the British navywhich is all one with saying that it is a match for
the best battleship in the world. If it ever comes
to fighting, the Massachusetts will be found all
there and very much there. was no reason against it, no annoyance of any

BERLIN OUTDOORS.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND OTHER BEER GARDENS-MUSIC IN BERLIN.

It is a sharp curve from the Mausoleum at Charlottenburg to the Zoological Gardens, but they lie on the road back to Berlin, or not far from it, and the clearness of one's impressions is not obscured by contrasts. And I will take the Zoological Gardens as a good example of outdoor life in Berlin, and throughout Germany, so far as I know it. The example will be less strange to you in New-York or in Cincinnati, or in Chicago or St. Louis, than it would be to the English in London. The Zoological Gardens in London are a school in natural history, and also a playground for children. In Berlin they are, to put it plainly, a very superior beer garden. The colneither occasion when E. and I visited the place did the anima's seem to be the chief attraction.

The attractions were the music and the openair restaurants, the terraces, where you might sit beneath a brilliant sky or in the shade and drink unlimited beer, a chocolate or tea or coffee; the trees, the kalcidoscopic throngs of good Germans, male and female, the murmur of talk from a thousand groups, so diffused in the open air that the Teutonic guttural was softened, and the tone agreeable to the foreign ear; the animation, the spectacle of all these excellent and simple-minded prople thoroughly enjoying themselves, troubled by no acruple or thought of Sir Wilfrid Lawson or of Mr. Neal Dow; the good nature that prevailed, the smiles on cheerful faces; and perhaps most of all the air and sunlight and the sense of freedom and space. We thought it all perfectly delightful. One of the great military bands was playing, and playing admirably-I think the band of one of the Guards regiments.

We duly paid our visit, two visits, indeed, to the lions, and to the animals whom I always find so much more interesting than lions, the faraway cousins of the faithful and beautiful friend who has shared my breakfast for the last nine years at home. We saw them fed. We saw the keeper caress a lioness who came at his call; an amiable creature who nevertheless fixed her very hungry eyes on a little boy next us, and took no pains to conceal her disappointment when she found she was not to have him for supper. Wherever we wandered the place had a charm, even independently of beer. The music began at four and promised to go on-with very long German pauses-till nine or later. We were engaged to dine in Berlin, and we debated whether we would forget our dinner, or lose the carringe, and stay on in the Gardens, and apologize next day. But, in the end, and at the last moment, we said goodby to the Gardens and the Germans and kept our engagement. I should like-both of us would like-to go back to them day after day, and to Kroll's, which unluckily was not yet open-a beer garden where the best music in Germany is to be heard. there in the name beer garden which shocks the prudish soul of the Englishman and even of some Americans, and why cannot both of us adopt what is good and agreeable from the customs of other people? I ask the question, imagining that in New-

York it is the German rather than the American who attends these places of rational, and not too intellectual, recreation. In London they do not exist. The climate, which is forever thrown in one's face, is no answer. The cold in Berlin is far more rigorous than in London and the season later, and it rains in both capitals. And in truth, there are often in London whole months of real summer. But the Briton, to whom a new idea is an agony and an unfamiliar custom hateful, prefers, and will long prefer, his gin palace and his stuffy music-hall, and the squalid horrors of the public-house as the corner of a muddy street. That is the penalty he pays for being a

natural, innocent, enjoyments of life. Protestantism turned sour is dearer to him than when it is sweet. Germany, too, is a Protestant country-Prussia, at any rate, is Protestant; and evangelical Christianity is as much the note of te Churchman or Nonconformist, holds up his hands in horror at the Continental Sunday. real objection to the beer garden seems to be that if it is allowed weekdays, it will become so attractive that people will have it on Sundays also, I wish they would, but they have no chance The most powerful political engine in England is the Lord's Day Observance Society, a band of zealots who, of themselves and by the spirit of which they are the representatives, close shops and postoffices and places of amusement, and are responsible for a given number of suicides each year. Nobody is strong enough to resist, much less to overcome, these influences.

Neither the Zoological Gardens nor any of the ntdoor resorts—except one—in Berlin or elsewhere, attract an aristocratic company. patrons are the people; the middle and lower middle classes and the working men and women. The Falm Gardens at Frankfort-on-the-Main are crowded with the same classes; with, at times, an infusion of visiters from Homburg, English, American and others, of the superior classes. Kroll's in Berlin used to be frequented, and I presume still is during the summer, by all classes; the best people, or some of the best, going there for the music, of which some of the most refined and excellent anywhere to be heard in Berlin is there supplied. I will explain in a moment why it is not supplied at the opera, and why an open air garden collects such an audience as cannob be seen within the walls of the Royal Opera House. Kroll's is what we in America sometimes call an institution. It has a character of its own and a specialty, or several specialties. But the traveller may betake himself with equal

safety to the Flora, for example, in Charlottenburg, where he will pay 12 cents for admission and more if he goes inside and wants a reserved seat; first, second, or third class. He will not want to go inside unless it rains. He will find military bands playing, and pleasant grounds about which he may wander, and beer everywhere; s palm house, also, as big as if it were in Kew, and a winter garden. He will find himself in contact with all sorts of people, but all well behaved, and well enough dressed. As for behavior I may say here, lest I forget to say it elsewhere, that I have not seen during a fortnight in Germany any ill behavior, any rudeness, or anything but civility and good nature in the demeanor of the people, whether as among themselves or to the stranger. The Prussian used to have a name for overbearing manners. I dare say he still at times deserves it, especially if he be of the bureaucratic class, but with none such did we come into relations of any kind. At the Flora Garden we went into second-class seats, and sat there for two hours or more. The people were not perhaps very attrac-

tive, nor all of them in toilettes which would have been thought ornamental to the Central Park, But they were all enjoying themselves simply it right good German fashion, with music and beer and tobacco. The decorum of the place was perfect, not a word which anybody might not hear, and none of the horseplay or stupid noisiness and practical joking or boorishness which you would be almost sure to meet in England at Rosherville or Margate, or, for that matter, at Kew or Hampton Court. It would be of no use to suggest to Sir Wilfrid Lawson or Mr. Neal Dow that drinking light and wholesome beer instead of drugged ale or poisoned gin might have something to de with these good manners. The suggestion has often been made before and has never been well received. I would not have taken E. to such a place in England, if there were one. Here there